



B.K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS
A CBSE DAY-CUM-BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL



**TERM-1 EXAMINATION 2026-27
POLITICAL SCIENCE (028) SET-1**

CLASS: XII

DATE: 31/08/2026

NAME:

DURATION: 3 Hrs.

MAX. MARKS: 80

ROLL NO: -----

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. The question paper consists of five sections (A, B, C, D and E) with 30 questions in total.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. Question numbers 1-12 are multiple choice questions of **one mark** each.
4. Question numbers 13-18 are of **2 marks** each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 50-60 words each.
5. Question numbers 19-23 are of **4 marks** each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 100-120 words each. There is an internal choice in two of the 4 marks questions.
6. Question numbers 24-26 are passage, cartoon and map-based questions. Answer accordingly.
7. Question numbers 27-30 are of **6 marks** each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 170-180 words.
8. There is an internal choice in 6 marks questions.

SECTION-A 1X12=12

Q1. Choose the incorrect statements in accordance to the Soviet State?

- i. It became very bureaucratic and authoritative.
- ii. It lacked democracy and freedom of speech.
- iii. Land and productive assets were controlled by the state.
- iv. State ownership was the dominant form of ownership.
- v. None of the institutions of the Soviet State needed reform.

Choose the correct option:

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| a) Only ii and iv | b) Only i, ii and iii |
| c) Only i, ii, iii and iv | d) Only v |

Q2. "Treaty of Maastricht" is related to the formation of

- | | |
|-------------------|----------|
| a) European Union | b) ASEAN |
| c) SEATO | d) CENTO |

Q3. In East Pakistan the popular struggle against West Pakistan domination was led by

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a) Sheikh Mujib Ur Rahman. | b) Sheikh Mujib Mohammed. |
| c) General Yahya Khan. | d) Sheikh Mujib Ali Rahman. |

Q4. Which of the statements are true about the impact of globalisation?

- a) Globalisation has been uneven in its impact on states and societies.
- b) Globalisation has had a uniform impact on all states and societies.
- c) The impact of globalisation has been confined to the political sphere.
- d) Globalisation inevitably results in cultural homogeneity.

Q5. Which of the following statements about partition is incorrect?

Social Sciences

- a) Partition was the outcome of the two-nation theory
- b) Punjab and Bengal were divided on the basis of religion
- c) East Pakistan and West Pakistan were contiguous
- d) The scheme of partition included a plan for transfer of population

Q6. Who undertook a fast unto death demanding a separate state of Andhra?

Standardized & Admissions Tests

- a) T. Prakasam
- b) Potti Sriramulu
- c) N.G. Ranga
- d) Sanjiva Reddy

Q7. The First General Elections in India were held from:

Science

- a) January 1950 to June 1950
- b) October 1951 to February 1952
- c) January 1952 to December 1952
- d) August 1950 to January 1951

Q8. Assertion (A): The Congress party functioned like a "social and ideological coalition".

Reason (R): It accommodated diverse groups, different social classes, and conflicting ideological streams within its fold.

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true, but R is false.
- (d) A is false, but R is true

Q9. What was the Bombay Plan?

- a) A plan for Bombay city development
- b) A joint proposal by industrialists for a planned economy drafted in 1944
- c) A plan for industrial development in Maharashtra
- d) A Congress party economic policy

Q10. Who was the architect of the Second Five Year Plan?

General Reference

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- b) K.N. Raj
- c) P.C. Mahalanobis
- d) Sardar Patel

Q11. What were the three major objectives of Nehru's foreign policy?

Science

- a) Military expansion, territorial gains, economic dominance
- b) Preserve sovereignty, protect territorial integrity, and promote rapid economic development
- c) Join military alliances, acquire nuclear weapons, and dominate Asia
- d) Isolationism, neutrality, protectionism

Q12. Assertion (A): India's nuclear policy has often been a subject of debate at the international level.

Reason (R): Critics argue that India's nuclear program and refusal to sign global non-proliferation treaties like NPT and CTBT challenge global arms control efforts.

- (a): Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b): Both A and R are true, but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.
- (c): A is true, but R is false.
- (d): A is false, but R is true

SECTION-B 2X6=12

Q13. Mention any two features that distinguish the Soviet economy from that of a capitalist country like the US.

Q14. What are the objectives of establishing regional organisations?

Q15. Explain any two objectives of SAARC.

Q16. Explain Economic Consequences of globalisation.

Q17. Analyse the two political developments of 1940s that led to the decision for the creation of Pakistan.

Q18. State any two differences between the Socialist Party and the Communist Party.

SECTION-C 4X5=20

Q19. “Welfare State is getting replaced by market.” Analyse the reason for this change.

Q20. How was the state of Hyderabad integrated into the Indian Union?

Q21. In what sense was the Congress an ideological coalition? Mention the various ideological currents present within the Congress.

Q22. What was the major thrust of the First Five Year Plan? In which ways did the Second Plan differ from the first one?

OR

Evaluate the major outcomes of the Indian model of mixed economy.

Q23. “The conduct of foreign affairs is an outcome of a two-way interaction between domestic compulsions and prevailing international climate”. Take one example from India’s external relations in the 1960s to substantiate your answer.

OR

Identify any two aspects of India’s foreign policy that you would like to retain and two that you would like to change, if you were to become a decision maker. Give reasons to support your position.

SECTION-D 4X3=12

Q24. Read the passage and choose the most appropriate answer for the questions given below:

After gaining Independence in 1947, India faced the enormous task of building a united nation out of a society marked by immense diversity. The country had people belonging to different religions, languages, cultures, and ethnic groups. The leaders of independent India believed that the strength of the nation lay in its 'Unity in Diversity' rather than in enforcing uniformity. Therefore, the Constitution established India as a democratic and secular republic, guaranteeing justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity to all citizens. It also adopted a federal system of government that allowed states to preserve their regional identities while remaining part of a strong Union. The makers of the Constitution believed that democracy, respect for diversity, equal opportunities, and active participation of citizens in governance would strengthen national unity. Despite challenges such as communal tensions, regional aspirations, and linguistic differences, these constitutional values have played a significant role in keeping India united and democratic.

24.1. Which guiding principle was considered the foundation of India's nation-building process? 1

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| a) Military supremacy | b) One language and one religion |
| c) Unity in Diversity | d) Colonial administration |

24.2. According to the passage, the Constitution established India as a: 1

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| a) Constitutional monarchy | b) Military state |
| c) Democratic and secular republic | d) Presidential dictatorship |

24.3. Which feature of the Indian Constitution enables states to preserve their regional identity while remaining part of the Union? 1

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a) Unitary system of government | b) Federal system of government |
| c) Martial law | d) Colonial administration |

24.4. Which of the following values was NOT mentioned in the passage as a means of strengthening national unity? 1

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| a) Democracy | b) Equality | c) Respect for diversity | d) Military expansion |
|--------------|-------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|

Q25. Study the cartoon given below and answer the following questions:

1+1+1+1=4



25.1. What does the cartoon symbolize about U.S. power after the end of the Cold War?

- A. Decline of U.S. influence
- B. Rise of multipolarity
- C. Emergence of U.S. as the sole superpower
- D. Dominance of Soviet Union

25.2. The names of countries like Iraq, Vietnam, and Afghanistan on the uniform reflect:

- A. U.S. military alliances
- B. Countries that defeated the U.S.
- C. Regions where the U.S. intervened militarily
- D. U.S. trading partners

25.3. Which global event led to the unipolar world order depicted in this cartoon?

- A. Formation of NATO
- B. Cuban Missile Crisis
- C. End of World War II
- D. Disintegration of the Soviet Union

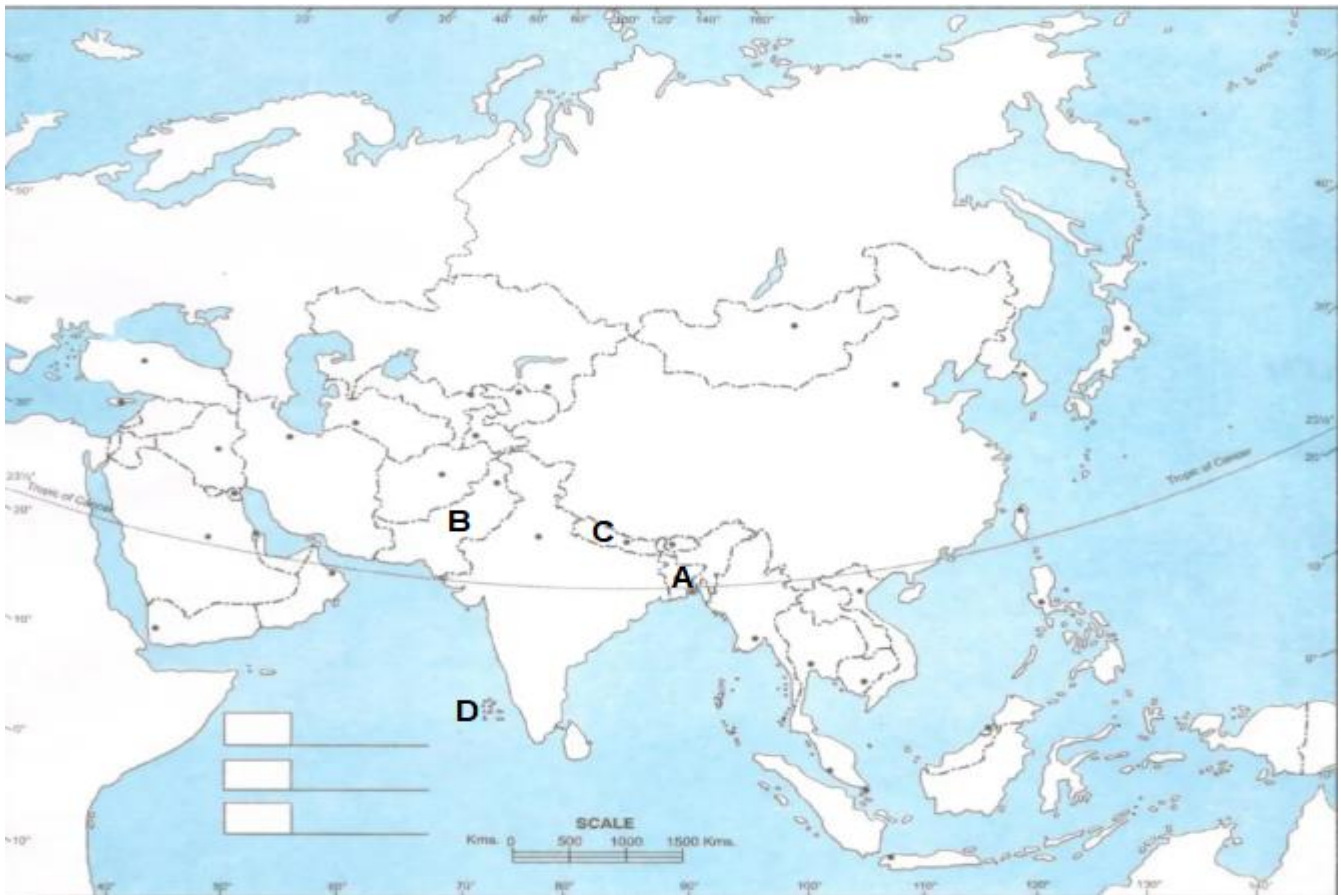
25.4. What concept does the cartoon highlight in international relations?

- A. Collective security
- B. Non-alignment
- C. Hegemony
- D. Isolationism

Q26. In the given outline map of Asia, four countries have been marked as (A), (B), (C), and (D). Identify them on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer book with their respective serial number of the information used and the alphabet concerned as per the following format.

1+1+1+1=4

Sr. Number for the Information used	Concerned alphabet given in the map	Name of the Country
I		
II		
III		
IV		



Questions:

- (i) The country has experienced civilian as well as a military rule both.
- (ii) Democracy was restored in this country in 2006.
- (iii) The Parliament of this country voted unanimously to introduce a multiparty system in June 2005.
- (iv) This country is a part of India's 'Look East Policy via Myanmar'.

SECTION-E 6X4=24

Q27. Describe India-China relations from 1947 to 1962.

OR

The peace and prosperity of countries lay in the establishment and strengthening of regional economic organisations. Justify this statement.

Q28. Explain how the general elections of 1952 in India were a landmark in the history of democracy all over the world.

OR

Analyse the reasons for the dominance of Congress Party in the first three general election.

Q29. How did planned development contribute to India's economic growth and land reforms? Explain.

OR

Examine the controversy regarding Agriculture vs Industry in India after the 2nd Five Year Plan.

Q30. India's foreign policy was built around the principles of peace and cooperation. But India fought three wars in a space of ten years between 1962 and 1971. Would you say that this was a failure of the foreign policy? Or would you say that this was a result of international situation? Give reasons to support your answer.

OR

How does political leadership of a nation affect its foreign policy? Explain this with the help of examples from India's foreign policy.

*******ALL THE BEST*******